

CA2ALZ 3

59R23

C.1

CA2 ALZ 3 1959R23

Report of the Hutterite Investigation Co

mmittee.

1



3 3398 00145 9030

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

REPORT
OF
THE
HUTTERITE
INVESTIGATION
COMMITTEE

SEPTEMBER

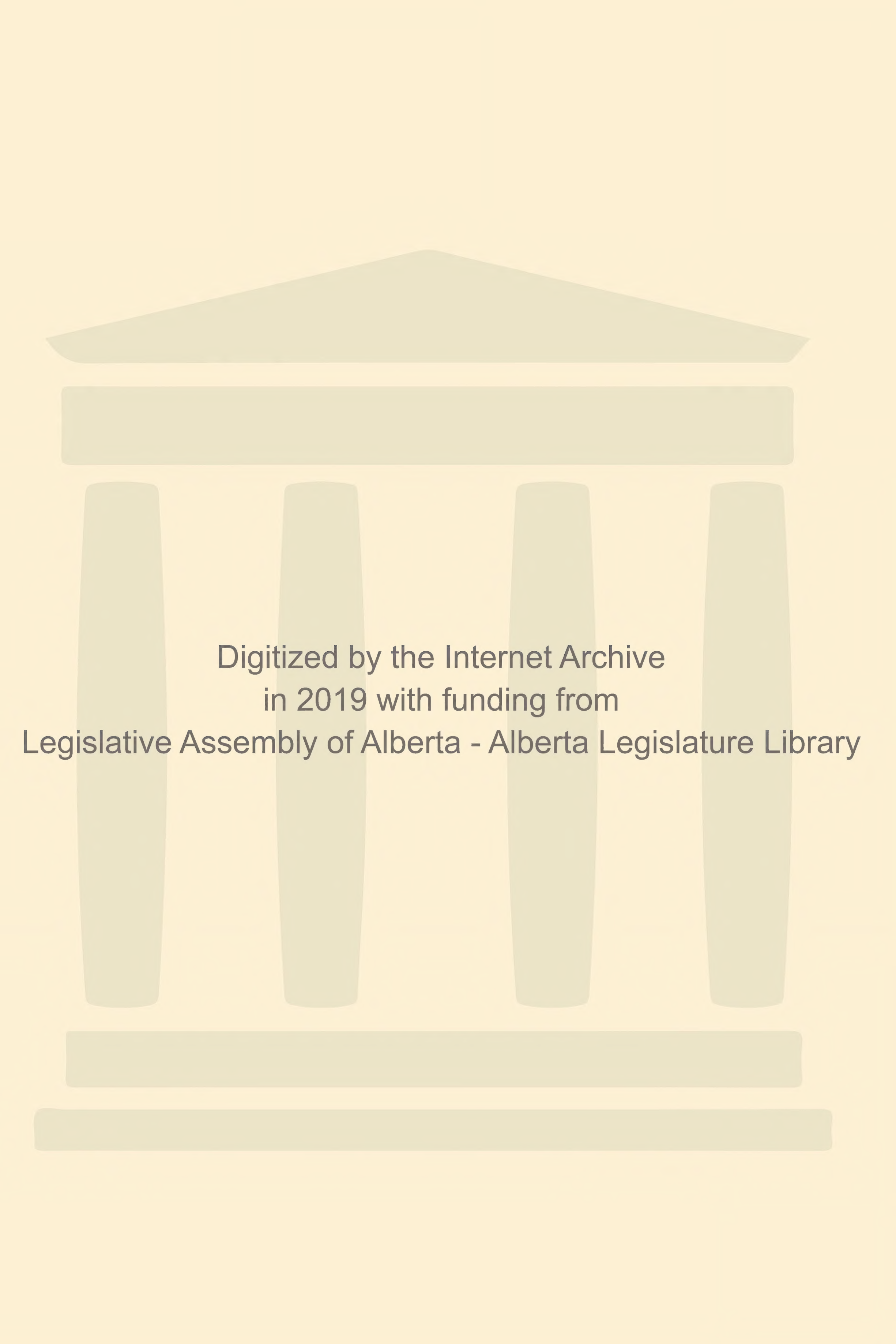
1959



LEGISLATURE
LIBRARY
EDMONTON
ALBERTA

CA2ALZ3-59R23
C.1

232



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2019 with funding from
Legislative Assembly of Alberta - Alberta Legislature Library

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

REPORT

OF

THE HUTTERITE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

"Don't fight for the sake of one another,
Love them that hate you, and those that persecute and
hate you: bless them that curse you, and curse them that
curse you: for him that is cursed for the sake of
Christ, the blessing shall be upon him."
(Matthew 5: 44-48)

(Marcus Aurelius
Meditations, VIII - 39)

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

CANADA

SEPTEMBER, 1959

TABLE OF CONTENTS

II

Letter of Transmittal	iv
Acknowledgements	v
Preface	vi - vii
Introduction	viii - ix

CHAPTER 1

HOLLERIAN EDUCATION

Page 1

Some Socio-Economic Aspects of the Hollerian Program

Culture and Religion	1-2
Mental Health	3
Domestic Arrangements	4-5
Agricultural Economy	6
Parcels of Land	7-8
Technical Training	9
Administration	10-11
Population	12-13
Taxes: Municipal and School	14
Income Tax	15-16
Average paid by Hollerians in Alberta	17-18
Process of Change in Hollerian Culture	19-20
Controlled Assimilation	21
Assimilation	22-23

CHAPTER 2

AN OUTLINE OF THE ORIGINAL PROTECTIVE ACT
(Chapter 52, R.S.A., 1955)

24-27

CHAPTER 3

RE-STRUCTURED CHAPTER IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

28-30-31

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION

"Men exist for the sake of one another,

The Education of Hollerian Children in Alberta

teach them then or bear with them"

Introductory	32-33
Early Education of Children	34-35
Public School Service for Hollerian Children	36-37
A Study of Distribution of Pupils by Sex, Grade and Age	38-39
Hollerian Pupils' Progress Report	40-41
A comparison of Progress of Hollerian with all School Children in 1958	42-43
The Skill Study of the Hollerian Children within the County of Warner	44-45
A Study Made by the Committee, etc.	46-47
Essential Measures Recommended	48-49

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

50-51

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"	Order in Council 1293/58
APPENDIX "B"	Order in Council 1689/58
APPENDIX "C"	The Municipal Property Act, Chapter 52, R.S.A., 1955
APPENDIX "D"	Order in Council 841/51
APPENDIX "E"	Order in Council 1207/57
APPENDIX "F"	List of Briefs Submitted
APPENDIX "G"	Bibliography

III
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Letter of Transmission	iv
Acknowledgements	v
Preface	vi - vii
Introduction	viii - ix

<u>CHAPTER 1</u>	<u>HUTTERIAN BRETHREN</u>	<u>PAGE NO.</u>
<u>Some Socio-Economic Aspects of the Hutterian Brethren</u>		
	Culture and Religion	1-2
	Mental Health	2
	Domestic Arrangements	3-4
	Agricultural Economy	4
	Purchase of Land	4-5-6
	Technological Training	6
	Administration	6-7-8-9
	Population	9-10-11
	Taxes: Municipal and School	11
	Income Tax	11-12
	Acreage held by Colonies in Alberta	12-13
	Process of Change in Hutterite Culture .	13-14
	Controlled Acculturation	14
	Assimilation	14-15
<u>CHAPTER 2</u>	<u>AN OUTLINE OF THE COMMUNAL PROPERTY ACT</u> <u>(Chapter 52, R.S.A., 1955)</u>	<u>16-17</u>
<u>CHAPTER 3</u>	<u>RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE</u>	<u>18 to 24</u>
<u>CHAPTER 4</u>	<u>EDUCATION</u>	
<u>The Education of Hutterite Children in Alberta</u>		
	Introductory	25-26
	Early Education of Children	26-27
	Public School Service for Hutterite Children	27 to 32
	A Study of Distribution of Pupils by Sex, Grade and Age ..	33
	Hutterite Pupils' Progress Report	34
	A comparison of Progress of Hutterites with all School Children in 1958	34-35
	The Knill Study of the Hutterian Colonies Within the County of Warner	36-37
	A Study Made by the Committee, etc.	37-42
	Remedial Measures Recommended	43-44
<u>CHAPTER 5</u>	<u>SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	<u>45-46</u>

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"	Order in Council 1298/58
APPENDIX "B"	Order in Council 1689/58
APPENDIX "C"	The Communal Property Act, Chapter 52, R.S.A., 1955
APPENDIX "D"	Order in Council 841/51
APPENDIX "E"	Order in Council 1207/59
APPENDIX "F"	List of Briefs Submitted
APPENDIX "G"	Bibliography

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION

Honourable E. C. Manning,
President of The Executive Council,
Province of Alberta.

Sir,

The Hutterite Investigation Committee has the honour to submit
herewith its findings and recommendations for transmission to His Honour
the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. P. Hayes Chairman

J. M. Bentley Member of
Committee

Wm Lodd Member of
Committee

EDMONTON

SEPTEMBER 1959

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Committee wishes to express its appreciation to:

The Governments of the Province of Saskatchewan and Manitoba for the courtesy and advice rendered to the Committee when visiting the respective Provinces during the month of October 1958.

To those Hutterite Colonies visited by the Committee for the unvarying kindness and hospitality extended to the members.

To many organizations and individuals for their painstaking efforts in preparing and submitting briefs; and particularly to those who gave so freely of their time when appearing before the Committee at the Public Hearings.

To Mr. E. F. Breach, Director of The Communal Property Act for his kindly co-operation and assistance which he put at the disposal of the Committee during the entire course of its deliberations.

The Committee deeply appreciates the valuable assistance given by the Secretary, Mr. G. G. Rourke, whose knowledge and untiring efforts greatly assisted in the completion of this Report.

Thanks are also due to the Department of Municipal Affairs for the excellent stenographic assistance provided and for the use of the committee room; also to the Department of the Attorney General for services rendered which lightened the labours of the Committee in coming to decisions of a legal nature and to the Director of Town and Rural Planning whose advice was sought on more than one occasion.

P R E F A C E

The Committee was appointed early in September 1958 and because of the nature of its duties it was decided to record it as "The Hutterite Investigation Committee".

Consisting originally of three members it was increased subsequently to four under authority of O.C. 1689/58 dated NOVEMBER 24, 1958.

Under the provisions of Order in Council No. 1298/58 the Committee has been instructed to make enquiry into and report on certain matters in connection with the acquisition of lands by members of the Hutterite Brethren Church and the establishment of Hutterite Colonies.

The Order in Council containing the full terms of reference is to be found as an appendix to this Report. Other material has also been appended to the Report, viz:

Order in Council No. 1689/58
The Communal Property Act, Chap. 52, R.S.A. 1955
Order in Council No. 841/51
Order in Council No. 1207/59
Bibliography of sources consulted and
List of Briefs submitted.

Preparatory to the Report it was decided the investigation should be conducted in four phases:

- 1) Study to be made of all available literature.
- 2) Field investigations to be undertaken consisting of inspections of Hutterite Colonies in Alberta, and, for the sake of comparison, the investigations to be extended to the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba.
- 3) Public hearings to be held in the cities of Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton.
- 4) To study and make analysis of the briefs and evidence submitted.

With reference to the literature studied, annotations have been duly made of the sources shown in the Bibliography.

Regarding the field inspections, it is a trite saying that "to see one colony is to see all", nevertheless there were indications of slight changes taking place in some of the colonies, which, if a long-term view is kept in mind, augurs well for eventual assimilation.

The Public Hearings were well attended and many of the briefs submitted were of a high order both in form and content. The press coverage given to the Hearings was ample and excellent, attesting to the widespread interest taken by the public in the work of the Committee.

Questionnaires in respect to newly formed colonies were mailed to a selected number of the Brethren and the sincere thanks of the Committee are extended to the Elders for their kind co-operation in completing and returning the forms.

Two types of questionnaires were also sent to twenty-five Divisional School Superintendents who reported on approximately forty Hutterite schools. The thoroughness and care exercised in the filling out of the forms and the comprehensive remarks accompanying them have proved of great value to the Committee in evaluating the progress in these schools.

Finally, thanks are due to the Hutterite Elders for acceding to the wishes of the Committee to meet in private session on three occasions - twice in Calgary and again in Edmonton.

POSTSCRIPT

Into this preface written before Mr. W. E. Frame's death, the Committee wish to pay tribute to our late Chairman. His innate kindness and cheerfulness at all times earned him an ever increasing respect and affection, and his passing has left us with a feeling of loss, both as a friend and mentor.

C.P.H.
J.M.B.
W.T.
G.G.R. (Secy.)

INTRODUCTION

It is intended to touch but very briefly on the history of the Hutterites for little purpose can be served in this report by recording the vicissitudes of this very interesting ethnic group.

A people of Teutonic origin (they still speak the German language as their mother tongue) they trace their beginning to the Anabaptist movement that began in Switzerland in the year 1525. Anabaptist, it should be noted, being a name given to those sects who renounced infant baptism and practiced adult baptism only upon confession of faith.

They derive their name from one, Jacob Hutter, a man of exceptional organizing ability and firmness of convictions. In the year 1536 he suffered martyrdom as had many before him. Through the efforts of Hutter and his assistants, strict order and discipline were established particularly respecting community of goods and it was this insistence upon complete sharing of worldly possessions which set the sect apart from other Anabaptists.

By the end of the sixteenth century, the Hutterites had spread from one settlement to 86 colonies throughout Moravia (now Czechoslovakia) where they had first settled after leaving the Tyrol (Switzerland). Fearing the loss of those freedoms they considered essential - freedom from military service and freedom from violence, they fled from Moravia in (circa) 1620, and wandered for more than 250 years through Transylvania, Hungary, Roumania and Wallachia, and finally settled in the Ukraine.

Often close to extinction, a small group always managed to survive and uphold their way of life.

In Russia they lived for nearly a century under the liberal conditions offered such refugees by the Czarina, Catherine the Great. In 1870, however, extreme pressure was again brought to bear on them and between 1874 and 1879

they emigrated from the Ukraine and settled in South Dakota.

In the year 1918 most of the Hutterian communities emigrated from the United States to Canada because the American Government insisted on the performance of military service during this period.

This then is the background, necessarily sketchy, of a group of people known as Hutterites or Hutterian Brethren to which this Committee has been assigned the task of reconciling differences, chiefly socio-economic, arising out of two dissimilar cultures - the one going back for almost four and a half centuries and founded upon certain sections of the Bible which place emphasis on community of goods and simple living in contrast with our culture which stresses the acquisition of an ever increasing variety of goods which it deems necessary for a more gracious way of living and the opportunities afforded for higher cultural advancement.

Material in this introduction drawn partly from "The Hutterian Brethren"

1528 - 1931

By John Horsch

(No. 1. in Bibliography)

CHAPTER 1

HUTTERIAN BRETHREN

CHAPTER 1

HUTTERIAN BRETHREN

SOME SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN

Culture and Religion

It is only in recent years that inquiry of any consequence has been made into the Hutterian culture. It is important nevertheless that thought should be given to the basic differences underlying their way of life and that of the larger society surrounding them if any advance is to be made in bringing the two groups into closer harmony.

It is also necessary to consider in what manner their beliefs and customs have enabled them to retain their values and identity in face of outside pressures.

That they know themselves to be "different" is evidenced by their use of such terms as: "The Good Life"; "The Outside World", etc. The location of their colonies, generally off the beaten track, can be accounted for in some measure by this inward feeling of "difference" and a consequent desire for isolation.

In their religious beliefs they may be described as a fundamentalist Christian Sect and there has been no basic change in their religious tenets during the centuries.

The two basic religious principles of the Hutterite Brethren as applied to living, are community of goods and non-resistance. The support for these principles is drawn from biblical statements such as: "and all that believed were together and had all things common and sold their possessions and goods and parted them to all men as every man had need" (Acts ii; 44, 45).

*The keypoints that distinguish Hutterites on religious grounds from other Christian Sects may be summarized as follows:

- 1) Belief in community of goods
- 2) Having all property in common
- 3) Baptism only on "profession of faith"
- 4) Belief in non-resistance
- 5) Refusal to take oaths
- 6) Refusal to hold public office

* John Horsch - "THE HUTTERITE BRETHREN". Goshen:

Mennonite Historical Society, 1931 (No. 1 in the Bibliography)

* MENTAL HEALTH

The extraordinary mental health and freedom from mental conflicts and tensions (and many authoritative sources attest to this characteristic of Hutterite Society) can be attributed to the lack of contradiction between religious beliefs and Social-political economic practice developed in individuals from early childhood. Another factor contributing to their better than average mental health is the "horizontal" identification (with age mates) rather than "vertical" identification (with parents, teachers, etc.) which predominates in Hutterite communities amongst the growing young people.

Few Hutterites have intellectual problems that are sources of mental conflict. Truths are held as absolutes and a sufficient number have been established as such to provide satisfactory answers to individual problems. As compared with our society, the Hutterite community is both simple and uncomplicated.

* Material in this section taken largely from sources marked 4 and 5 in the Bibliography.

DOMESTIC ARRANGEMENTS

The colonies visited by the Committee exhibited a considerable amount of uniformity both in the construction and site of the structures, which is to be expected as the Hutterites all live and work communally.

The living quarters, school-church, mess hall, barns, etc., all follow the same pattern and are grouped comparatively close together. Long apartment buildings house individual dwelling units. The number of rooms per apartment vary and each family is assigned a few rooms according to number of members. The apartments are small and are furnished to the point of austerity in comparison with the average Canadian family. Nevertheless they are kept scrupulously clean and the floors, walls and ceilings are kept varnished and painted to a high degree.

When it is stated that the apartments are small, it must be pointed out that their communal way of living makes it unnecessary for the families living in the apartments to have kitchens and dining rooms.

Meals are prepared in a common kitchen and are eaten in a common dining room. Laundry, likewise is washed in a common laundry by power-driven machinery and the clothes are dried by power-driven centrifugal force driers.

The furniture is simple but of good craftsmanship, being produced generally in the colony carpenter shop. In some cases, however, the furniture is produced in colonies which are better equipped with the latest tools and power-driven lathes.

Shoemaking and repairing is also carried on in some of the colonies.

The community clothing, the material for which is bought in

bulk, is all made by the women folk. Stockings are knit both by hand and machine - the yarn being produced from wool raised on the colony. The girls are taught the use of the spinning wheel at an early age.

There is however, a complete absence of modern plumbing - community outhouses taking the place of family toilets, and washbasins of the portable variety being in every day use.

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

Considerable diversity of enterprise was noted in agricultural economy of the colonies visited. The well-stocked larders attest to the value the Brethren place on self-sufficiency. Honey, vegetables and fruits are in abundance. Grain raising, dairying, beef cattle, poultry and hog raising all contribute to this diversity. In their use of modern machinery they are as fully advanced as the neighboring farms. Power equipment and tools that have made large-scale farming possible are in evidence in all the colonies. Caterpillar tractors, trucks, combines, milking machines, cooling equipment in the dairies and electric refrigeration are in common use in their agricultural economy. At one of the colonies visited, the "boss" poultryman, with pardonable pride demonstrated the use of a modern egg-grading machine.

PURCHASE OF LAND

A general complaint levelled at the Hutterites arises in their ability to purchase land at prices higher than individual farmers are sometimes prepared to pay. Land prices have been known to rise in an area when it became known that a purchase in a certain district was contemplated. This, however, is not an unmixed evil as it enables elderly farmers who may wish to do so, to take advantage of these enhanced prices

to go into retirement.

In the past the young individual farmer wishing to increase his holdings or to buy out his father's farm, has found it increasingly difficult to do so due to his lack of capital and to a lesser extent to the higher prices asked when the Hutterites enter the market. The enactment of "THE FARM PURCHASE CREDIT ACT" - an Act to assist young farmers in this respect and to assist a farmer to enlarge his holdings by buying adjoining land whereby the Provincial Government makes loans up to \$10,000.00 for this purpose, together with amendments to The Canadian Farm Loan Act and The Veterans' Land Act, should tend to alleviate this condition. However, even with these measures the individual is somewhat at a disadvantage when purchasing land in competition with an organized colony prepared to buy larger acreages.

The purchase of land at rates which can only be described as unusual, has led to the belief that the Hutterites are wealthy. It might be timely at this stage to point to some of the reasons giving rise to this belief and to explain an economy which permits the Hutterites to accumulate reserves for the purpose of investing in further land as population increase demands.

There is really nothing unusual in the ability of these people to acquire funds for this purpose when one considers their simple way of life and frugality of living.

Household refrigerators, radio and television sets, chesterfields and other expensive furniture, are all conspicuous by their absence in the Hutterite household as are also passenger automobiles and recreational equipment outside.

They are almost self-sufficient in the matter of food, raising their own poultry, meat, dairy products, honey, vegetables, etc. In fact, the only comestibles appearing on their tables which they have to purchase, would appear to be, coffee, sugar and salt.

Their wearing apparel is durable, unostentatious and made to a pattern by the women of the colony.

It is not to be wondered at therefore, that an economy of such all embracing self-sufficiency is able to put aside a portion of the earnings for future investment in land and other capital requirements.

TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING

It is generally conceded that the Hutterites are an industrious people; to say this is not to infer that they are overworked - far from it! Work is so allotted that no one is forced to work too hard. Even the children have their simple tasks and the aged work as long as they can at such light duties as feeding the turkeys or supervising the small children. At an early age the boys have acquired various skills in motor mechanics, shoemaking, carpentry, etc. and needless to say the essentials of farming. The girls learn cooking, baking, spinning, child care and other home-making arts. The field work is done by young men, although everyone pitches in and helps in the peak season. No one tries to shirk from work and as their main goal is to achieve a mere subsistence living rather than to accumulate wealth, it may be assumed that they find both pleasure and recreation in their tasks and so work becomes a pleasure rather than a burden.

ADMINISTRATION

Of the difficulties encountered in making liaison with the Hutterian Brethren, the foremost would appear to be their lack of an "Overall" body of authority governing the various colonies, although representatives of

colonies do confer when the need arises.

A further problem encountered in dealing with these people is that they comprise not one but several groups of colonies populated largely by descendants of the Hutterites who emigrated to South Dakota in 1874 and there established three communal settlements under the leadership of preachers as shown hereunder:

- * (a) DARIUS-LEUT Established in South Dakota in 1874 under
 (Alberta and the leadership of Preacher, Darius Walter.
 Saskatchewan)
- (b) LEHRER-LEUT Established in South Dakota in 1877 under
 (Alberta and the leadership of Preacher, Jacob Wipf.
 Saskatchewan)
- (c) SCHMIEDE-LEUT Established in South Dakota in 1874 under
 (Manitoba) the leadership of Preacher, Michael Waldner.

The Darius group take their name from DARIUS WALTER; the Lehrer group from their leader who was a teacher; and the Schmiede group from their leader MICHAEL WALDNER who was a "Schmiede" (smith).

Only the first two groups migrated to Alberta; the Schmiede-Leut which is placed last, did not come to this Province, but emigrated to Manitoba.

To these groups must be added other groups not recognized as members of the Hutterite Church, as they refuse to accept the church discipline of the majority. These may be classified as unaffiliated colonies notwithstanding they practice community of property and observe other Hutterite customs.

The absence of a central authority in dealing with these several groups poses a problem which must be somehow overcome when the time comes to make decisions governing the colonies as a whole.

In the Hutterian way of life, group needs are placed above individual motives and to this extent the colony organization may be said to be "authoritarian"; however the democratic authority resides basically in all the male adults of the community, that is the male church members. Women have no formal status in this respect, but doubtless exert a certain amount of influence through the medium of their husbands.

At the head of each community, stand two men, the preacher who ministers to the spiritual needs of the group and the Wirt or Householder (manager) who has charge of industrial affairs. To assist these two men, who really head the community, there is a body of elders, usually numbering five, who hold office for life on good behaviour.

The preacher is chosen partly by lot. The male members of the brotherhood name those men in the community whom they consider fit for the office, and then cast lots to determine which of these shall serve. The preacher is on probation for several months and then, if acceptable to the communion, is ordained.

The Wirt or Householder and the elders are chosen by direct vote of the voting body. This voting body consists of the male members of the church.

Practically all power is vested in the hands of this body. Although they delegate extremely great power to the Wirt and the preacher, they always reserve the right to depose either of them in case they prove unfaithful or unequal to the trust that has been given them. This removal from office may be affected by a two-thirds majority of the voting body. All matters of importance have to be acted upon by the voting body before they can be transacted.

The Wirt handles all the money of the community, holds the keys to the community store houses, and arranges and directs all the community work. Under him and responsible to him there are sub-officers in charge of each separate craft - the farm "boss" for the work in the fields, the cattle boss, the poultry boss, the hogman, the blacksmith, the carpenter, and so on.

Among the women there are kitchen and garden bosses. Each of these sub-officers or "bosses" receives whatever supplies are needed from the "Wirt" and each turns over to him all the products of their department of work.

There is no money in circulation within a community. The only money used is that required for dealing with the outside world and is all handled by the Wirt under the careful supervision of the preacher and elders.

There is nothing whatever within a community that is thought of as private property.

On entering the Hutterian Church, a person gives over to it everything that he possesses; and if he leaves, he can demand nothing back. This stipulation is made definitely clear to every applicant.

POPULATION

Much has been said of the high birth rate prevailing in the Hutterite colonies. As no separate figures have been kept on Hutterite reproductive rates by the Bureau of Vital Statistics, much of this must be mere conjecture. In the absence of any data on the age-sex-group breakdown, it is impossible to make any accurate projection of their future population.

The question of having a periodical census taken of the colonies will be dealt with later on in this Report.

The following table is compiled from figures supplied to the Committee from the Census Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

TABLE I

	1956	1951	% Increase - 1951-1956
Alberta Colonies	4564	4135	10.4%
Saskatchewan Colonies	377	-	-
Alberta and Saskatchewan	4941	4135	19.5%
	<u>1956</u>	<u>1951</u>	
Alberta Population	1,123,000	939,000	19.6%

It is necessary to account for the small percentage increase of 10.4% for the Alberta Colonies by assuming that the 377 colonists shown under the heading - Saskatchewan, emigrated to that Province from Alberta sometime during the period 1951-1956. This is borne out by the fact that the census shows no Hutterite population in Saskatchewan in the year 1951. We have, therefore, added these figures to the Alberta population for 1956 to show what the true increase would have been had these colonists not left Alberta. It will now be noted that the percentage increase for the period 1951-1956 is 19.5% as compared with an increase of 19.6% for the whole Province for the same period. While these figures are virtually the same, it must not be overlooked that the Hutterite increase is due wholly to "natural increase"; whereas, to the "natural increase" of the Province

the net immigration has been added.

It has already been noted that the way of life of the Hutterites is entirely agricultural and their young people, therefore, having no alternative source of livelihood are compelled to stay on the land. A fear has been expressed by some people that in view of the exodus of the young people of our own society from the farms to the urban centers, there is a real danger of the Hutterites overwhelming our agricultural industry.

TAXES

Municipal and School

Municipal and school taxes are paid by the Brethren in the same manner as the neighbouring farmers. Their credit rating in this respect is high and their reputation for keeping these taxes paid up in good and bad times alike is recognized.

Income Tax

At one time income tax was assessed by the Department of National Revenue against the colonies because they could not show expenses for labour, etc. against their profits. On representations being made to Ottawa by two of the Elders, however, the colonies were treated subsequently like any other partnership and the profits are theoretically divided equally amongst the members for purposes of taxation.

Income Tax Returns are promptly filed whenever required.

An analysis of an Income Tax Return submitted to the Committee by one of the colonies, revealed that after deductions for expenses incidental to production costs, and the application of personal

exemptions of adults and children had been made, the members of the colony were not taxable therefore no taxes were paid in this instance.

As similar conditions prevail in all the Colonies, the net result is that income taxes are not being levied or paid.

ACREAGE HELD BY COLONIES IN ALBERTA

According to statistics prepared by the Director of The Communal Property Act as at December 31st, 1958, there was a total of * 392,102 acres held by the 55 colonies in Alberta made up as follows:

Lands held under lease -	28,924
Lands held under title -	363,178

Total acreage held in the name of the colonies 392,102

To this must be added lands held by individuals

without permit from the Director:	Lease ..	320.
	Title ..	3,103. 3,423

Total acreage 395,525.

* Decimal places shown in the Director's Report have been omitted.

The Director in his annual report has this to say in respect to purchase of land by individual Hutterites:

"During 1958 there have been two instances of Hutterites purchasing fairly large acreages as individuals, and I have no doubt there are many cases involving smaller acreages that have not been brought to our attention".

There are 55 colonies in Alberta, therefore the average acreage of each colony is 7,200 with a varying amount of non-arable land. Based on an estimated population of 5,000 the average colony will consist of 90 souls occupying 7,200 acres. From a survey made in 1956 it was

established that there were 46,000,000 acres of occupied agricultural lands in Alberta (Canada Year Book, 1957/58) and that there were additional unoccupied lands in Alberta amounting to 15,800,000 acres. Of the land now in farms (1956) it will be seen that the Hutterites occupy but .86% or less than 1% of the total acreage and there still remain 15,800,000 acres of unoccupied arable land. It should be noted however that Hutterite Colonies are generally located in the better soil zones.

In several of the briefs submitted to the Committee, the belief was held that the time was not far hence when the Hutterites would occupy all the best arable land in Alberta. The figures cited above hardly confirm these fears.

Up to this point we have endeavoured to depict the way of life of the Hutterian Brethren, that is to say, how they live from day to day and administer their affairs. Education has not been dealt with as this will be the subject of a chapter by itself.

PROCESS OF CHANGE IN HUTTERITE CULTURE

Criticism and complaint has been made by some who have lived in proximity to the Hutterites for a period of years that no progress towards assimilation is discernable.

Progress has undoubtedly been slow, but certainly not at a standstill. Their acceptance of the use of modern machinery is but one indication that change is occurring.

While the use of passenger automobiles is presently taboo, the panel trucks now in evidence would appear to be not too uncomfortable for passenger transport.

Coloured rugs, plaid skirts, small flower gardens, improvised swings for the children, all testify to change brought about by increasing contact with the outside world.

It will thus be noted that the adoption of modern machinery has initiated the process of "controlled acculturation", a term which has been taken from an article by Joseph W. Eaton and which is defined hereunder:

* CONTROLLED ACCULTURATION

"It is the process by which one culture accepts a practice from another culture but integrates the new practice into its own existing value system. It does not surrender its autonomy or separate identity, although the change may involve a modification of the degree of autonomy.

Controlled acculturation can only be practised by a well-organized social structure. There must be well recognized sources of authority. The presence of this practice is evidence that the culture has considerable vitality for growth and continuity despite the pressures for change to which it is making an adjustment. In the controlled acculturation of the Hutterites, there is rarely any fundamental negation of the group's own value system. The process of controlled acculturation cannot be continued indefinitely without resulting in more assimilation. The concessions made by the Hutterites to their American environment are not only affecting their practices, but their value system as well

* (No. 6 in the Bibliography)

ASSIMILATION

It will thus be seen that progress towards assimilation is slow because the Hutterites, due to their strong group cohesion, will it to

be slow. What effect external and internal pressures will exert on a speeding up of the process must be a matter of conjecture. Be this as it may, the younger generation of Hutterites may be expected to exert an increasing pressure for greater individual choice in deciding what commodities they may use but which are presently ruled by the Elders to be inimical to the Hutterite culture.

Conflicts in culture have arisen in the past and attempts to assimilate minority groups have been undertaken with varying degrees of success.

The major areas of conflict between the Hutterites and their neighbours have been set out concisely in the terms of reference and these we must now examine. Before doing so, however, it might be as well to give a brief outline of the intent and purpose of The Communal Property Act and some of the methods whereby the Hutterite Brethren are adding to their land holdings in contravention of the intent of the Act.

CHAPTER 2

AN OUTLINE

OF

THE COMMUNAL PROPERTY ACT
(Chapter 52, 1955)

CHAPTER 2

AN OUTLINE

OF

THE COMMUNAL PROPERTY ACT
(Chapter 52, 1955)

This Act was passed in 1947 to replace The Land Sales Prohibition Act and it set forth the conditions under which Hutterites might acquire additional lands to augment existing colonies or establish new ones. Briefly, it purported to limit the amount of land that a colony might acquire by purchase, or by any other means and prevent the establishing of new colonies within forty miles of existing ones.

For several years the Act functioned as it was intended and land purchases were made by Hutterites in accordance with the Act. Around the close of 1953 it became difficult for the Hutterian Brethren to acquire choice land forty or more miles from existing colonies and means were found of circumventing the Act, such as entering into lease agreements, hire agreements and lease options. Somewhat later, colonies secured control of extra land or territory within forty miles of existing colonies by providing some of their members with funds from the colony treasuries to purchase land as individuals and not as trustees or agents of their colonies. Ample proof of such circumventions of the intent and meaning of the Act have been secured by the Committee.

Another apparent method of avoiding the law came to light recently with the discovery that two non-Hutterite landowners and what appears to be a colony of Hutterites, are shareholders in a farming project incorporated under a Dominion Charter. The result is that this colony is occupying and using the land without having secured the approval of the Director or the Executive Council as required by the Act. These apparent irregularities

have been happening over a period of years without any steps having been taken to prosecute.

In this connection it should be noted that in some of the cases investigated, the time limit for prosecutions under the Act is too short and should be extended.

It would appear to the Committee, therefore, that the Act as presently constituted is unable to function to its full intent and purpose and for this and other reasons it is recommended that a change in administrative procedure be adopted as outlined in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 3

RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

CHAPTER 3

RECOMMENDED CHANGES IN ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE

In view of these manifest contraventions in the intent and purpose of the Act, the Committee can come to no other conclusion but that some form of regulation must be exercised if the sale to and the acquisition of lands by the Hutterites is to be carried out in an orderly manner.

There would appear to be two main principles enunciated in the terms of reference:

Firstly - dealing with the purchase and sale of land
for communal use;

Secondly - governing the harmonious integration of the
Hutterite Brethren into the general culture.

The matter of education will necessarily enter into this second category.

In the early stages of its deliberations the Committee gave much thought and study to the workings of the present Act with a view to recommending that it be so amended that its full intent and purpose, namely to control the holdings of the Colonies, could be properly carried into effect.

In furtherance of this approach it was deemed necessary that the "Director" named in the Act, be replaced by a "Board" provided with "discretionary powers" to deal with any and all situations that might arise.

It was realized, however, that to recommend that the Act in its present form be amended to counter infringements of its intent and

purpose, might be posing more problems than it solved - not to mention the impracticability of clothing a Board with "discretionary powers" and at the same time tying it down to the fixed provisions embodied in the Act. Furthermore to enact legislation that would be solely restrictive was to take too narrow a view of the problems confronting the Committee under the terms of reference assigned to it. To merely control the acquisition of lands by the Hutterites was not enough. It was necessary to give thought to methods whereby future integration of the Hutterites into the surrounding culture might be accomplished with a minimum of friction and tension.

It would seem, therefore, that a change in administrative procedure is now called for if the two main principles already mentioned are to be attained.

It is the thought of the Committee that the Legislature cannot be expected to have the time or the specialized knowledge to deal with subjects and issues which cannot be solved by the application of fixed rules; neither can they be expected to foresee the infinite variety of circumstances which may arise in dealing with issues of a socio-economic nature such as are being encountered to-day in the administration of The Communal Property Act. This being so, the Legislature may not know the precise nature of the remedy to be applied and therefore is not in a position to follow the problem through to its ultimate conclusion, and it is for these reasons that it is impossible to lay down fixed rules of general application.

The Committee recommends therefore that an Administrative Board be appointed by the Executive Council consisting of three members, one of whom is the Chairman. The Board's principal jurisdiction to be over the sale and purchase of land for communal purposes and to carry

out in detail the broad general policies laid down by the Government and delegated with power to make regulations and rules to fill in the gaps in the statute and which would be as binding in their effect as if they had originally been incorporated in the Statutes.

The members of the Committee take the stand that the paramount consideration in formulating their recommendations (summarized in chapter 5) is a long-range view looking towards the assimilation of the Hutterites into our own society and conclude, therefore, that the Board should be composed of men of high purpose, vision and integrity, to whose administrative duties would be added those of consultation and advice.

It will be thus noted that the Committee envisages a Board whose duties will be of a dual nature. On the one hand its functions will be administrative and on the other it will be expected to act in an advisory and consultative capacity.

Before attempting to define its duties from the administrative or legal aspect, it is thought necessary to outline some of its broad functions from the latter standpoint.

ADVISORY AND CONSULTATIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

AGREEMENTS

The Board should endeavour to enter into mutual agreements with the Hutterites whenever possible, if, by so doing, regulations or orders can be avoided.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

As one of the main points of conflict between the two cultures arises in the purchase of lands, the chief function of the Board would be

employed in advising the colonies in respect to areas where land is available in fairly large blocks, and where the competition for land is relatively low; also advise them on suitable prices for such land.

PREPARATORY EDUCATION OF THE TWO CULTURES

When a site has been selected and before the Hutterites appear on the scene in the community, a comprehensive survey should be made to assess the ideas and feelings towards the new group and to ascertain any potential sources of frictions and tensions that might be expected to arise between the two groups.

On the basis of the survey, a great deal of information concerning the Hutterites could be disseminated throughout the community through all avenues available. This approach would tend to ameliorate preconceived ideas of an unfriendly nature. At the same time the Hutterites should be made acquainted with the problems of the community, all of which should tend to bring about a better and more sympathetic attitude in the outlook of the two cultures.

PIONEERING

A general complaint heard by the Committee, namely that the Hutterites do little or no pioneering in the country, appears to be well founded. It would seem to be the policy of the colonies to buy farms which are "Going Concerns", the clearing and breaking having been done by a previous generation of settlers.

It is the opinion of the Committee that this source of friction can be overcome by inducing the colonists to take a more progressive attitude in the opening up of new lands, particularly in the grey wooded zones, and to this end agricultural advice should be made readily available to enable the Hutterites to cope with new conditions beyond the

purview of their previous experience.

Research now being carried on by experimental farms and the University of Alberta regarding the grey wooded soils which comprise two-thirds of the available lands of the Province have shown quite phenomenal results after being treated with chemical fertilizers and the use of leguminous crops.

LOCAL BUYING

It is the practice of the Hutterites to buy in large quantities whenever practicable and with that sure instinct of the experienced business man to buy in the lowest market, their purchases are made through wholesale channels.

This "short-circuiting" of the local merchant is another cause of friction between the two groups.

The Board in its role of intermediary should encourage the local merchants to meet with the "Wirt" or manager of the colony and arrange to supply goods in large quantities. As it is usual for the Hutterites to pay cash for their requirements and the merchants under these conditions would have little or no handling charges, it should be possible to enter into business arrangements to their mutual advantage.

COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

The Hutterites should be encouraged to assist the local community by making small donations to community enterprises.

The Committee realizes that in dealing with an ethnic community such as the Hutterites, whose whole way of life is rooted in deep religious beliefs, the process of assimilation into the surrounding

culture must be inevitably slow. Nevertheless, it is of the opinion that if ways are employed to advise and consult with the Hutterian Brethren such as are outlined above, a start can be made to mitigate the self-imposed isolation of their religious community, thus helping to accelerate the process of integration.

ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS OF THE BOARD

PURPOSE OF THE BOARD

1. To exercise all the powers presently vested in the "Director" of The Communal Property Act", Chapter 52, 1955.
2. To supersede the Minister of Municipal Affairs who is presently charged with the administration of The Communal Property Act.
3. To be vested with full discretionary and plenary powers on all matters coming within its jurisdiction.

ORGANIZATION

1. A Board consisting of three members to be set up under an appropriate title (e.g. The Communal Property Board).
2. The members of the Board to be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, who shall also designate one of the members to be Chairman of the Board.

DUTIES AND POWERS

The Board should have the following powers:-

1. To make regulations and issue orders with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, on all matters which it deems necessary for the carrying out of its duties.
2. To take a census by age and sex of each and every colony annually or at periods to be determined by the Board.
3. To determine the acreage necessary for the economic requirements of the colony having due regard to the well being of the surrounding community.
4. To require all colonies to be registered with the Board at a nominal fee and before any new colony may be established to require

a permit for same to be issued by the Board.

5. To issue, refuse, cancel or suspend permits for the sale and acquisition of lands.
6. To establish liaison between the colonies and the vendors of property.
7. To engage the services of experts and persons engaged in the practice of a profession, if deemed expedient.
8. To take an inventory by acreage and legal description of the land holdings of each colony, owned, leased, occupied or used in any manner whatsoever.
9. The Board to call meetings and hearings at which all the parties concerned may be heard.
10. The Board to have those powers conferred upon a Commissioner under "The Public Enquiries Act".
11. Adequate penalties should be provided for infractions of the Act and regulations and there should be adequate provision in the Act to enforce the orders and directives of the Board.

Finally, the Committee are of the opinion that a Board with "discretionary powers" and entrusted to men who are able to approach their problems with an open mind, will, in the course of time, be able to develop relations of such a nature and free from the formalism of law, that the Hutterian Brethren will have no hesitation in appearing before them for advice and consultation.

This should lead to the entire elimination of those practices known as "individual sales" and "hire agreements", etc.

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION

CHAPTER 4

- EDUCATION -

THE EDUCATION OF HUTTERITE CHILDREN IN ALBERTA

INTRODUCTORY

SECTION 2, PARAGRAPH (e) OF THE TERMS OF REFERENCE READS AS FOLLOWS:

"TO DETERMINE WHETHER OR NOT THE EXISTING EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ESTABLISHED FOR HUTTERITE COLONIES ARE SATISFACTORY, ESPECIALLY IN THE MATTER OF INSTRUCTION IN THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP".

This question directed to an ethnic group other than the Hutterites might be considered as quite innocuous; but the fundamental differences underlying their way of life in comparison with those of other ethnic groups propounds a problem fraught with difficulties not easy of solution.

If measures can be devised that will neither compromise the religious values of the Hutterites nor the educational requirements of the Province, then the problem will be resolved.

After a long history of persecution in many lands, the Hutterites feel they have reason to be suspicious of the society in which they live and stoutly maintain their right to an educational system that will retain the distinctive Hutterite social, religious and cultural values.

Heretofore they have shown themselves very reluctant to co-operate with a system which threatens their values of non-resistance, communal property, the refusal to take oaths or hold public office and their German derived language and culture.

The problem as it appears to them, is that if their children are compelled to attend public schools they will be subject to indoctrination

of values of the world outside the colony, which they regard as sinful. They fear they will be exposed to the doctrine of private ownership of goods which leads to greed and materialistic values. They fear also that they will be inculcated with the patriotic attitudes of the country leading to war; and they will acquire the habits and tastes of the outside community, leading to a gradual submersion of the Hutterite way of life in the culture of the larger society.

As the ultimate aim must be to look forward to a time when these people are prepared to enter more fully into the life of the dominant society, it can be readily seen that the task of leading them towards this goal is indeed a sensitive one.

The Committee is inclined to believe that this end can be better accomplished by persuasion than by legislation and their recommendations are based on this alternative.

EARLY EDUCATION OF CHILDREN

While visiting colonies in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the Committee was able to gain an accurate knowledge of the educational services maintained in Hutterite areas.

Beginning at the age of two and one-half years, Hutterite children attend the colony kindergarten or "Kleina Schule" for the greater part of each day. This practice frees the mothers to enable them to make their contribution of work in the gardens, poultry houses, communal kitchens, common dining rooms, dairy and shops.

Under the "school mother" and her assistants the children eat their meals, take rest and play periods. They also learn rhymes or jingles, simple stories and short passages of scripture.

There is some variation, but in most cases the children leave the kindergarten and enter public school at six years of age. Both before and after public school hours they receive instruction from a German teacher in the German language, the scriptures and Hutterian doctrine.

The program of studies prescribed by the Department of Education for Alberta is being taught in the colony schools and eventually the pupils attain a working knowledge of both the German and English language.

Between the ages of five and fifteen, the average child learns by rote many verses of scripture and Hutterian doctrine. No studies designed to develop the intellect are offered or encouraged.

This dual system of education has a serious affect on scholarship in the colony public school courses. One or more hours of study per day under the German teacher leaves the pupils with only a limited amount of time and energy to devote to the day school courses. Counter-indoctrination by the colony minister, the German teacher and parents, further retard the work of the day school.

Pupils are promptly removed from school at the age of fifteen regardless of ability or grade attained.

No loyalty to the country in which they live is acknowledged by the Hutterites, as responsibilities of citizenship are not accepted even by those born in the country.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SERVICE FOR HUTTERITE CHILDREN

This service is provided and administered by the Board of the School Division or the council of the County in which the colony is located.*

* From now on the Divisional Board and the County Council will be referred to as "the local authority".

Rejection of citizenship precludes the election of a local board so the Minister of Education has no choice but to appoint the Superintendent of Schools for the Division or County to the position of official trustee. The powers of this officer are rather limited but the local authority may delegate additional authority and usually does.

The cost of operating the public school in a colony is borne by government grants paid to the local authority for the support of all schools in the area, and from the land taxes collected throughout the area for school and municipal purposes. Colony farm lands are subject to this taxation.

CHART NO. 1

COST OF OPERATION OF HUTTERITE SCHOOLS IN WHEATLAND SCHOOL DIVISION, NO. 40, 1957.

Colony School	Provincial Grant Received for Hutterite Schools	School Taxes paid by Hutterites	Total Grants and Taxes Received	Operating Expenses	Difference
New Springvale	\$ 2,862.15	\$ 1,515.24	\$ 4,377.39	\$ 5,010.76	\$ 633.37 (deficit)
Hines	2,862.15	2,979.85	5,842.00	4,829.80	surplus over \$1,012.20 (expenses)
Rosebud River	2,840.15	2,708.70	5,548.85	4,765.40	surplus over \$783.45 (expenses)
Sayre	2,554.15	1,802.55	4,356.70	4,014.60	surplus over \$342.10 (expenses)

Excess of receipts over cost of
operation of the four colony
schools = \$1,504.38.

In the event of the government grants and the taxes collected for school purposes failing to meet the cost of operating the schools, an additional levy of taxes may be made with the consent of the Minister of Education.

Although the Hutterian Brethren are taxed to operate their schools, it should be remembered that they all share the provincial government grants made available to all schools operating under the Department of Education.

The Superintendent of Schools for the Division or County is responsible for seeing that the Alberta Course of Studies is followed and for bringing the standard of learning up to a satisfactory level.

A one-room school, usually built by the colony, is located on the border of the settlement. Subject to ratification by the local authority, a qualified teacher is appointed by the Superintendent.

The school building also serves as the colony church. This practice is a source of difficulty as the Brethren remove the flag, decorations and educational material displayed in the classroom lest they should distract the attention of worshippers during daily services. Teachers agree that this is a hindrance and would be happier if a separate church could be provided.

So much for the system, - how well does it operate? Teachers and Superintendents agree that the progress of pupils in colony schools from Grade IV up does not compare too favorably with the scholarship in public schools generally. This was borne out by observations made in the schools visited by our Committee. Some comparative studies have been made that support this opinion.

Last November (1958) the enrolments of twenty-four colony schools, chosen at random, were studied. The following chart gives the names of these districts and shows the grade enrolments:

(SEE CHART NO. 2 ON PAGE 31 FOLLOWING)

CHART NO. 2.

GRADES IN HUTTERITE COLONY SCHOOLS

<u>HUTTERITE DISTRICT</u>		<u>GRADE ENROLMENT</u>								
		<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>	<u>V</u>	<u>VI</u>	<u>VII</u>	<u>VIII</u>	<u>IX</u>
3747	East Elm	4	3	4	3	3	5	5	4	0
3748	Old Elm	4	3	3	3	0	4	1	1	1
3749	New Elm	4	1	1	0	2	4	2	2	1
3755	Standoff	1	3	2	0	4	4	1	0	0
3756	East Cardston	6	4	3	0	0	3	4	1	3
3757	West Raley	3	3	2	3	3	3	0	3	1
3919	Harris Ranch	2	4	3	2	5	4	0	1	0
3768	Sayre	5	5	4	3	6	5	0	0	0
3769	Rosebud River	2	6	3	6	6	4	5	0	0
4735	Springvale	0	11	7	5	5	5	3	4	0
3789	Hines	2	4	9	5	8	4	2	1	0
3733	Allenby	4	2	2	2	2	4	4	0	1
4204	Hoffman	2	6	2	3	3	0	2	2	0
4672	Rock Lake	5	4	4	10	5	0	0	1	0
4192	Miami	3	4	2	3	6	4	7	5	0
4515	Elmspring	3	3	3	5	3	1	2	0	0
4830	Ridge	1	3	0	3	3	2	5	0	0
4673	Chin Lake	2	2	3	1	2	2	3	0	1
2153	Wolf Creek	4	2	0	2	3	0	3	1	0
3734	Foch	1	4	3	2	5	2	0	2	0
4068	Dunbar	5	7	5	5	6	5	3	5	0
4205	O.K. Colony	6	6	5	7	4	7	3	3	0
4769	New Rockport	0	5	3	3	4	5	3	5	0
2448	Dinant	8	5	8	5	5	0	0	0	0
		77	100	81	81	93	77	58	41	8

Total .. 616

It will be noticed that the average number of pupils per school was just under twenty-six. Grade enrolments held up well in the first five grades but thereafter dwindled rapidly. No pupils went beyond Grade IX indicating that they were removed from school as soon as they became fifteen years of age or passed the Grade IX Departmental examinations - which happens rarely.

Seriously as the drop-outs are in the public school system, they cannot compare with those in the junior high school grades of the Hutterite schools.

A STUDY OF DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY SEX, GRADE AND AGE IN
HUTTERITE SCHOOLS OF ALBERTA, JUNE 1958.

Superintendents having Hutterite schools within their areas were asked to submit these reports. The Secretary of the Committee consolidated them to form Chart No. 3 shown hereunder.

CHART NO.3
DISTRIBUTION OF PUPILS BY SEX, GRADE, AND AGE LAST BIRTHDAY

	Sex	6 yrs. and under	6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	9 yrs.	10 yrs.	11 yrs.	12 yrs.	13 yrs.	14 yrs.	15 yrs.	16 yrs.	17 yrs.	18 yrs.	19 yrs.	20 yrs.	21 yrs.	*Total
FIRST YEAR IN GRADE ONE	Boys		31	26	4	1													62
	Girls		28	20	7														55
REPEATED GRADE I. FROM LAST YEAR	Boys			13	3		1												17
	Girls		1	13	3	1													18
GRADE II.	Boys			17	22	17	4	2											62
	Girls		2	18	23	19	2		2		2								68
GRADE III.	Boys			1	18	24	15	9	1										68
	Girls				17	21	24	3			1								66
GRADE IV.	Boys					7	22	26	3	1									59
	Girls					17	21	18	1	1	1								59
GRADE V.	Boys						11	13	33	13	5								75
	Girls					3	8	22	17	5	3	1							59
GRADE VI.	Boys							7	15	15	15								52
	Girls							9	8	18	5								40
GRADE VII.	Boys								6	16	16	3							41
	Girls								11	11	21	2							45
GRADE VIII.	Boys									4	19	15	3						41
	Girls								2	1	17	9							29
GRADE IX.	Boys										3	2							5
	Girls										2								2
GRADE X.	Boys											0							—
	Girls											0							—
GRADE XI.	Boys												0						—
	Girls												0						—
GRADE XII.	Boys																		
	Girls																		
TOTALS BY SEX	Boys		31	57	47	49	53	57	58	49	58	20	3						482
	Girls		31	51	50	61	55	52	41	36	52	12	—						441
*GRAND TOTALS			62	108	97	110	108	109	99	85	110	32	3						923

The enrolments in the squares with the darker boundary lines indicate the pupils who have made average progress to-date. Six hundred and ninety-nine pupils shown in the squares to the right of the diagonal line of squares refer to pupils who are retarded one or more grades and the figures in the squares to the left of the diagonal line of squares with darkened borders, totalling eight, show the number of pupils who are accelerated.

CHART NO. 4

HUTTERITE PUPILS' PROGRESS REPORT

Retarded pupils	-	699	-	75.73%
Average pupils	-	216	-	23.40%
Accelerated pupils	-	8	-	.87%

CHART NO. 5

A COMPARISON OF PROGRESS OF HUTTERITES
WITH ALL SCHOOL CHILDREN IN 1958.

	* HUTTERITE PUPILS	ALL SCHOOL PUPILS (Including Hutterites)
Percentage of retarded pupils	75.73%	35.01%
Percentage of average pupils	23.40%	45.38%
Percentage of accelerated pupils	.87%	19.61%

There is something to be desired with respect to the progress of the public school children as a whole but it is infinitely better than that of the Hutterite pupils.

* Information regarding Hutterite pupils was gained from reports received from Superintendents. (Chart No. 4). Information with regard to public school pupils came from the 1958 Annual Report of the Department of Education.

Many submissions were made to the Committee urging the closing of Hutterite schools and the complete integration of the pupils into our centralized school system.

The Committee is convinced, however, that this approach to the problem would be strongly opposed by the Brethren and would only lead to them taking advantage of The Department of Education Act, being Chapter 95, R.S.A., 1955, which makes provision for the establishment of private schools.

THE KNILL STUDY
OF
THE HUTTERIAN COLONIES WITHIN
THE COUNTY OF WARNER NO. 5.

Mr. William Douglas Knill, a graduate in Education of the University of Alberta, 1950, undertook a descriptive study of the schools operating in the Hutterite Colonies located in the County of Warner, Alberta. This study included the testing of Hutterian students using the California Achievement Tests Battery and comparing the results with the national norms and also with the results, subject by subject, and grade by grade with similar tests administered to 223 unselected non-Hutterite pupils. The latter tests were given by the principal of the Warner centralized school a year earlier.

Mr. Knill has the following to say with respect to the results obtained by grades four, five and six in both groups of children:

"The achievement of Hutterian children of the County of Warner, who were in grades four, five and six at the time of this study can be assessed in quantitative terms. Grade four Hutterite students exceed the American national norms established by the California Achievement Tests Battery, but the grade five and six students do not meet this standard. The median score for grade four students exceeds the national norm by two months, the grade five students' median is exceeded by the national norm by five months and the grade six students' median is exceeded by the national norm by nine months.

"A comparison of the median scores of these Hutterian students with the median scores of the same grades in the centralized schools of

the County of Warner shows the latter more advanced. The grade four students' median score is exceeded by ten months; the grade six students' median score is exceeded by eleven months".

"A further study of the test data leads to the conclusion that the Hutterian students fall behind in their achievement between grades four and six. The median achievement level drops seven months between grades four and five, and it drops four months between grades five and six".

This study would appear to verify the statements made much earlier to the effect that the standard of achievement on the part of Hutterite pupils is below that of pupils educated in Alberta schools outside of Hutterite colonies. It also indicates that the scholarship of Hutterite pupils with the exception of those in Grade IV, is below the standard norms of the California tests.

It can be concluded from the foregoing that the native ability of the Hutterite children is quite normal.

A STUDY MADE BY THE COMMITTEE THROUGH INFORMATION
RECEIVED FROM SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

To gain further information about Hutterite public schools, the Committee sent the questionnaire shown below to twenty-five Superintendents who had a total of 40 colony schools in their areas. Replies were consolidated in those cases where two or more schools were in a division.

CHART NO. 6.

QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTION NO. 1. How does the average progress and scholarship of your Hutterite pupils compare with that of children attending your centralized schools?

ANSWER

Hutterite pupils were up to two grades retarded in nineteen divisions. In two cases achievement was reported good. Grades I, II and III pupils were reported equal to divisional pupils in three cases. Potential ability of Hutterite pupils was reported average or higher in six cases.

QUESTION NO. 2 Can you account for any differences noted?

ANSWER

- 1) Pupils leave school at age fifteen in all classrooms reported.
- 2) Two extra hours per day of instruction in German - sixteen cases.
- 3) Adverse attitude of parents toward education - twelve cases.
- 4) Pupils German speaking - twelve cases.
- 5) Poor teachers - ten cases.
- 6) No audio-visual aids allowed in school - nine cases.
- 7) Pupils do not associate with public school children - nine cases.
- 8) Ungraded schools blamed in three cases.
- 9) Limited experience outside of colonies - three cases.
- 10) Poor attendance of older pupils - three cases (work pupils on farms).
- 11) Local adult indifference to everything but mathematics and reading - two cases.
- 12) Religious holidays - two cases (only two additional holidays per year).
- 13) Reading ability poor - one case.
- 14) Pupils mentally dull - one case.
- 15) Frequent teacher changes - one case.

QUESTION NO. 3

Are colony officials or members inclined to interfere with the teacher during school hours?

ANSWER

Yes - three cases.

No - fifteen cases.

Two Superintendents complained about school work being erased or covered during religious services.

QUESTION NO. 4(a)

Would you consider the conditions under which your teachers of Hutterite schools live, to be undesirable? Please explain.

ANSWER

Desirable - four cases.

Undesirable - twelve cases.

Teacher lives outside of the colony - three cases.

Two Superintendents reported that the teacher is treated well in the colony.

QUESTION NO. 4(b)

Do they receive an isolation bonus and if so, what is the amount?

ANSWER

"Yes" in twenty-three cases.

Three received \$200.00 per year.

Eighteen received \$300.00 per year.

One received \$400.00 per year.

One received \$600.00 per year.

QUESTION NO. 4(c)

Do you have any difficulty in attracting well qualified and capable teachers to Hutterite schools?

ANSWER

Yes - eighteen cases.

No - two cases.

One said, "No good teachers in seven years".

Another said, "I have no good teachers in Hutterite schools".

QUESTION NO. 4(d) Are good teachers inclined to stay from year to year?

ANSWER

No - fifteen cases.

Yes - two cases.

One Superintendent said, "Only good teachers with a missionary zeal will stay".

QUESTION NO. 5(a) Do you consider integration of Hutterite pupils with those of the public schools possible within the foreseeable future?

ANSWER

Yes - three cases.

No - sixteen cases.

Remotely possible - one case.

"It is the only solution if it can be done," was one Superintendent's report.

QUESTION NO. 5(b) Has integration ever been attempted in your area?

ANSWER

Yes - in two cases.

No - eleven cases.

Possible in time - one case.

Discussed - nine cases.

Strongly opposed in nine cases.

OTHER REMARKS RECEIVED FROM INSPECTORS

"It would take Legislation to integrate".

"Was discussed without sign of emotion in County of Ponoka".

"Tried without success - case strongly opposed. The colony opened a private school".

"One pupil wrote Grade IX last year but failed due to poor attendance, colony pressure and background".

One Superintendent said he believed integration possible at Standoff.

"Both Hutterite and non-Hutterite children would dislike life in an integrated school" - two cases.

"Hutterite dress would cause poor relations" - one case.

Blackboard notes and illustrative material interfered with - two cases.
Children reported to be prone to pilfering - three cases.

"The Hutterites try to be kind to the teacher but their company is not interesting".

"Consolidation of Hutterite schools in the same area might be possible" - (two instances).

"Two or three teacher schools would help both teachers and pupils" - one instance.

"The County of Foremost No. 8 duplicates the Department of Education's bonus".

"This year a girl who did well in Grade VIII was not allowed to take IX". "Grades I to IV inclusive often do well. Pupils get poorer and more listless as they grow older" - three instances.

"The concessions given to Hutterites incense the pupils here more than anything else" - one case.

"The removal of the flag is resented greatly " - one case.

"Hutterite children need to associate with non-Hutterite pupils. It would help toward integration" - one instance.

"The Elders and German teachers hinder the progress of pupils in day school by continual counter-indoctrination" - three cases.

"If young colonists could be required to take Grades IX and X it would help toward integration" - one case.

According to one Superintendent, the Health nurses find many pupils to be anaemic.

"The Hutterite Elders are not eager to have good teachers" - one report.

"Many Hutterite children are capable of completing Grade IX" - one report.

"The pupils are naturally friendly and respond to and alert teacher. They co-operate. If unchallenged (by good teaching) they are apathetic, passive and reserved" - one report.

"Will leave Canada rather than give up their own colony schools" - one report.

One Superintendent wrote, "I like Hutterite people but I despise their self-deception. We are dealing with misplaced religious zeal. They won't listen to reason".

The responses to the questionnaire have been consolidated into the following report:

Attention is especially directed to the replies to questions numbered 1 and 2 which give the Superintendents' opinions with respect to the scholarship of the Hutterite children in comparison with that of children attending the centralized schools.

The answers received, indicate that although the children as a whole appear to have average intelligence, the progress of the majority in school is far from good. The main reasons, for the situation would seem to be inferior teaching, counter-indoctrination, removing children from school at the age of fifteen and parental opposition to their being exposed to our culture. It is obvious that if the co-operation of parents and colony elders could be secured it would be comparatively easy to raise the scholarship of the pupils to a desirable level.

It is considered that the scholarship could be improved in a number of ways. The most effective method would be to integrate the Hutterite pupils into the public school system. This could result in a serious clash and might end with the Hutterites moving to another area, which would not solve the problem but merely take it out from under our noses.

A more subtle approach, aimed at ultimate integration, might be more effective. The Department of Education could make it possible to secure capable, personable teachers by providing higher salary bonuses. Indoctrination is not recommended but it is felt that Hutterite children would respond well to stimulating teachers with plenty of personality.

REMEDIAL MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR EDUCATIONAL SERVICES FOR
HUTTERITE CHILDREN

It is recommended that scholarship rather than age should determine when children may leave school. If all children had to pass the Grade IX examinations prior to leaving school, the situation would improve in both public and Hutterite schools. Later on, the standard could be raised further. Exceptions could be made in the cases of mentally retarded children who would be selected by competent counsellors. These pupils could be given suitable terminal courses, drafted to meet their particular needs.

As long as schools for the exclusive use of Hutterite children are provided, they should all be placed under the jurisdiction of a highly capable School Superintendent preferably one trained in anthropology. He could also serve as official trustee which would give him greater opportunities to improve the educational standards of the pupils in his local area.

Older pupils who may not remain in school should be encouraged to continue their studies by correspondence lessons and/or night school classes, both of which should be made easily available. Adult education and suitable extension lectures would help to raise the level of education and pave the way for integration of Hutterite people with those of the dominant culture of the country.

The Committee is convinced that many of the Hutterian Brethren, both men and women, are skilled craftsmen. It is important that these skills should be passed on to the rising generation. We recommend that courses in Agriculture, Industrial Arts and Home Economics be made available

as is being done in some of the public schools of Alberta.

All the facilities for offering such courses are at hand in the colony shops, kitchens, land, poultry and livestock. The head craftsmen and craftswomen of the colonies might be used as instructors. There will be objections due to their not having had professional teacher training but the whole idea might help to overcome the present opposition to our imposed educational system.

As the pupils progress, technical training centres might be opened at one or two colonies where advanced courses might be given to students showing talent.

It is possible that this training might be carried a step further. The technicians might be used to establish light industries in the colonies that would provide work for the growing population without involving the purchase of additional land.

The Committee feel that once the standard of public school education has been raised to a satisfactory level, it should be possible to look towards the establishment of schools of higher academic standing in the not too distant future.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON CHAPTERS 3 AND 4

1. On the basis of information at the disposal of the Committee, it is unanimous in its opinion that some form of regulation governing the acquisition of lands by Hutterites for the purpose of establishing communal settlements is necessary and in the interests of the agricultural industry as a whole.
2. The Committee recommends that a complete change be made in administrative procedure, viz:
 - (i) A Board be set up vested with all the powers presently exercised by the "Director" of The Communal Property Act, Chapter 52, R.S.A., 1955.
 - (ii) The Board to supersede the Minister of Municipal Affairs who is presently charged with the administration of the Act.
 - (iii) The Board to be vested with full discretionary and plenary powers on all matters coming within its jurisdiction.

It is the considered opinion of the Committee that a Board endowed with discretionary powers providing flexibility in operation will be able to deal with those questions enumerated in the Terms of Reference under Section 2, subsections (a), (b), (c) and (d) and, by mutual agreement where possible, to dissuade the Hutterites from resorting to methods to increase their land holdings by means unknown to the Board.

Under subsection (e) Section 2 of the Terms of Reference, the Committee is asked "to determine whether or not the existing educational facilities established for Hutterite colonies are satisfactory, especially in the matter of instruction in the responsibilities of Canadian Citizenship".

The answer to this must be that the Education of Hutterite children under the existing conditions in Hutterite schools is not satisfactory. For a review of the situation and the Committee's recommendations to gradually alleviate this condition, please turn to Chapter 4.

Section 3 of the Terms of Reference requires the Committee to enquire into "any matter relevant to the orderly and harmonious integration of members of the Hutterian Church into local communities".

Throughout this report the Committee have endeavoured to emphasize that the assimilation of a religious sect exhibiting such strong social cohesion as the Hutterian Brethren will take time and patience.

Official restrictions placed upon these people over the centuries would seem to indicate that the process of integration has been retarded rather than advanced by such measures.

In the opinion of the Committee then, the solution of problems that have arisen in this Province over the past years lies in other approaches. The appointment of a Board with discretionary powers and also acting in a consultative and advisory capacity would appear to be the answer.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX "A"

O.C. 1298/58

Approved and Ordered,

(Signed) JOHN J. BOWLEN

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Edmonton, Monday, September 8th, 1958.

The Executive Council has had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs, dated September 5th, 1958, stating that:

WHEREAS it is deemed necessary and expedient that a Committee be instituted for the purpose of making an inquiry into and reporting on certain matters in connection with the acquisition of lands by members of the Hutterian Brethren Church and the establishment of Hutterite colonies;

WHEREFORE upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs, the Executive Council advises:

1. That the following be and are hereby appointed as members of the Committee to make the aforementioned inquiry:

W. E. FRAME
C. P. HAYES
J. M. BENTLEY

2. That W. E. Frame be and is hereby appointed as Chairman of the Committee.
3. That the members of the Committee receive the following remuneration while actively engaged on the work of the Committee;

Chairman	-	\$35.00 per diem
Other members	-	\$25.00 per diem

The Chairman and other members of the Committee - \$14.00 per diem subsistence allowance and transportation expenses as required, with payment of .13¢ per mile for use of private automobiles.

4. That, subject to the provisions of The Public Service Act, being chapter 263 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1955, the Committee may employ such clerical and other assistance as it deems necessary.

The Executive Council further advises, upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs, that the duties of the Committee shall be as follows:

1. To determine whether or not the provisions of The Communal Property Act, being chapter 52 of the Revised Statutes of Alberta, 1955, governing the acquisition of lands by Hutterites for the purpose of establishing communal settlements are necessary and in the best interests of our agricultural industry.
2. Subject to an affirmative decision with regard to the above, to recommend any changes in the said Act which may be deemed advisable, with particular attention being given to the following matters:
 - (a) the purchase of lands by Hutterites as individuals, and the use of the said lands as part of the communal holdings.
 - (b) the contracting by a Hutterite colony, or by one or more members of such colony, for the carrying out of farming operations on lands other than the colony holdings, such contracts, known as hire agreements, specifying the manner of payment for services rendered, but giving no right or interest in the land itself.
 - (c) to determine whether or not the provisions of section 7 of the said Act prohibiting a colony from acquiring land that lies within forty miles of another colony are necessary and proper at the present time.
 - (d) to review and make recommendations if deemed necessary in respect to the provisions of Order in Council No. 841/51 under which the province is zoned and maximum acreages established which a colony may acquire in each zone.
 - (e) to determine whether or not the existing educational facilities established for Hutterite colonies are

satisfactory, especially in the matter of instruction
in the responsibilities of Canadian Citizenship.

3. Any other matter relevant to the orderly and harmonious
integration of members of the Hutterian Church into
local communities.

(Signed) ERNEST C. MANNING

C H A I R M A N

APPENDIX "B"

O.C. 1689/58

Approved and Ordered,

(SIGNED) JOHN J. BOWLEN

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Edmonton, Monday, November 24th, 1958.

The Executive Council has had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs, dated November 24th, 1958, stating that:

WHEREAS under the provisions of Order in Council numbered 1298/58, members of the Hutterian Investigation Committee were appointed for the purpose of making an enquiry into and reporting on certain matters in connection with the acquisition of lands by members of the Hutterian Brethren Church and the establishment of Hutterite Colonies; and

WHEREAS certain petitions having been received claiming that the heaviest concentration of Hutterite Colonies are situate in the Southern portion of the Province; and

WHEREAS it is petitioned that a further member be appointed to the Committee to represent the Southern portion of the Province; and

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient and in the public interest that further representation should be made to give effect to this petition;

THEREFORE upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Municipal Affairs, the Executive Council advises that WILLIAM TODD of Lethbridge, Alberta, be and is hereby appointed a member of the aforementioned Committee at a remuneration of Twenty-five Dollars per diem while actually engaged on the work of the Committee, and a subsistence allowance at the rate of Fourteen Dollars (\$14.00) per day and transportation expenses as required, with payment of Thirteen Cents (13¢ per mile for use of his private automobile.

(SIGNED) ERNEST C. MANNING

C H A I R M A N

APPENDIX "C"

THE COMMUNAL PROPERTY ACT

CHAPTER 52

**An Act respecting Lands in the Province Held as
Communal Property**

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Communal Property Act*". Short title
[1947, c. 16, s. 1]

2. In this Act,

(a) "colony"

Interpre-
tation
"colony"

(i) means a number of persons who hold land or any interest therein as communal property, whether as owners, lessees or otherwise, and whether in the name of trustees or as a corporation or otherwise,

(ii) includes a number of persons who propose to acquire land to be held in such manner, and

(iii) includes Hutterites or Hutterian Brethren and Doukhobors;

(b) "communal property" means land held by a colony in such a manner that "communal
property"

(i) no member of the colony has any individual or personal ownership or right of ownership in the land, and

(ii) each member shares in the distribution of profits or benefits according to his needs or in equal measure with his fellow members;

(c) "Director" means the Chairman of the Alberta Assessment Commission appointed under *The Alberta Municipal Assessment Commission Act*. "Director"

[1947, c. 16, s. 2; 1951, c. 13, s. 2]

3. The Minister of Municipal Affairs is charged with the administration of this Act. Adminis-
tration of
Act

4. (1) Subject to this Act, no colony or any branch thereof existing on the first day of May, 1947, and no person on its behalf shall at any time purchase, agree to purchase, attempt to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any lands or enter into any contract or agreement that may directly or indirectly result in the vesting of property in land or the right of possession of any land in a colony or in any trustee or other person on behalf of a colony, or that would have the effect of increasing the holdings of land of the colony beyond its holdings on the first day of March, 1944. Extent of
holdings
limited

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) prevents a colony from purchasing and taking title to any land that was held under lease by or on behalf of the colony and actually used by the colony on the first day of March, 1944, and was still so held and used on the first day of May, 1947.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where since the first day of March, 1944, any land owned by or on behalf of a colony has been or is taken, or has been or is transferred by the colony, for irrigation purposes or for any other public purpose, the colony may acquire, by purchase, lease or otherwise, lands not exceeding in acreage the land so taken or transferred, if the total land held by the colony does not exceed its holdings on the first day of March, 1944.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where a major portion of the land in any quarter-section held by a colony is taken for irrigation or other public purposes, or is exchanged or disposed of under subsection (5), the Director, in his discretion, may permit the colony to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise a full quarter-section in substitution therefor.

(5) If a colony owns or leases an isolated or other parcel of land it desires to exchange for other land more accessible, suitable or convenient for its purposes, the colony may sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of the isolated or other parcel of land and may purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the desired land, if by so doing the land held by the colony does not exceed its authorized holding.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where on the first day of March, 1944, a colony held less than sixty-four hundred acres of land, such colony may, subject to section 7, acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, such lands, being lands adjacent to its present holdings, as when added to its present holdings will not increase the total acreage beyond sixty-four hundred acres.

[1947, c. 16, s. 5; 1951, c. 13, s. 3; 1955, c. 42, s. 2]

Regulations

5. (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations,

- (a) dividing the Province into zones,
- (b) classifying the zones according to the nature of the soil, climatic conditions, amount of precipitation and average land values, and
- (c) designating the number of acres that a colony established after the first day of May, 1951, may acquire in any zone or class of zones, which acreage may vary from zone to zone.

Holdings in excess of those authorized

(2) If of the opinion that it is expedient in the public interest to do so, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize a colony to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any designated parcel or parcels of land notwithstanding

that thereby the land held by the colony will exceed its authorized holdings under the other provisions of this Act.
[1951, c. 13, s. 4]

6. No colony and no branch of a colony that exists or existed outside the Province and no person acting on behalf of such a colony or branch thereof as trustee or otherwise, shall

Conditions
under which
colonies
may acquire
land

- (a) purchase, agree to purchase, attempt to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any land, or
- (b) enter into any contract or agreement that may directly or indirectly result
 - (i) in the vesting of title or the right to possession of land in such a colony or in any trustee or other person on behalf of such a colony, or
 - (ii) in the acquisition of land by such a colony or any branch thereof,

without the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
[1947, c. 16, s. 6; 1950, c. 10, s. 1; 1953, c. 22, s. 2]

7. No colony and no branch of a colony and no person acting on behalf of a colony as trustee or otherwise, shall purchase, agree to purchase, attempt to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any land or enter into any contract or agreement that may directly or indirectly result in the vesting of title or the right of possession of land in a colony or in any trustee or other person on behalf of a colony, or in the acquisition of land by a colony or any branch thereof within forty miles of any part of the communal property held by an established colony.

Distance
between
colonies

[1947, c. 16, s. 6; 1950, c. 10, s. 1]

8. No land exceeding sixty-four hundred acres in area or such lesser amount as when added to the land already held by the colony would make its total holdings exceed sixty-four hundred acres shall be acquired by a colony established in the Province after the first day of May, 1947, and before the first day of May, 1951.

Amount of
land colonies
may hold

[1947, c. 16, s. 6; 1950, c. 10, s. 1; 1951, c. 13, s. 5]

9. No land exceeding in area the number of acres that a colony may hold in any zone as designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under section 5 shall be acquired by a colony established in the Province on or after the first day of May, 1951.

Colonies
established
after May
1st, 1951

[1951, c. 13, s. 5]

10. (1) Where a colony was established in the Province on or after the first day of May, 1951, and authorized to acquire land in more than one zone, the colony shall not acquire land that increases its total holdings beyond the

Idem

O. C. 841/51

Approved and Ordered,

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Edmonton, Tuesday, June 12th, 1951.

The Executive Council has had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs, dated June 12th, 1951, stating that:

WHEREAS Section 5a of THE COMMUNAL PROPERTY ACT, being Chapter 16 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1947, as amended, provides that the Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations,-

- (a) dividing the Province into zones;
- (b) classifying the zones according to the nature of the soil, climatic conditions, amount of precipitation and average land values;
- (c) designating the number of acres that a colony established after the first day of May, 1951, may acquire in any zone or class of zones which acreage may vary from zone to zone.

and

WHEREAS it is proper and convenient to establish such zones as hereinafter provided;

THEREFORE upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs, the Executive Council advises that, pursuant to the provisions of the aforesaid Act, the zones be and are hereby established as set out on the map marked (A) attached hereto.

These zones do not apply to irrigable lands included in any irrigation district or irrigable lands included in any irrigation project now under construction.

(SIGNED) ERNEST C. MANNING
C H A I R M A N

APPENDIX "E"

O. C. 1207/59

Approved and Ordered,

(Signed) JOHN J. BOWLEN

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Edmonton, Tuesday, August 11th, 1959.

The Executive Council has had under consideration the report of the Honourable the Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs, dated August 10th, 1959, stating that:

WHEREAS under the provisions of Orders in Council numbered 1298/58 and 1689/58, members of the Hutterian Investigation Committee were appointed for the purpose of making an enquiry into and reporting on certain matters in connection with the acquisition of lands by members of the Hutterian Brethren Church and the establishment of Hutterite Colonies; and

WHEREAS the Chairman of the Committee, W. E. FRAME, is now deceased; and

WHEREAS it is necessary that a member of the said Committee be appointed as Chairman;

THEREFORE upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs, the Executive Council advises that CHARLES P. HAYES of Strome, Alberta, be and is hereby appointed as Chairman of the Committee effective as and from the Seventh day of August, 1959.

(Signed) ERNEST C. MANNING
C H A I R M A N

APPENDIX "F"

LIST OF BRIEFS SUBMITTED

<u>ORDER RECEIVED</u>		<u>BRIEFS SUBMITTED BY</u>
* 1.	John A. Moorey	
* 2.	W. G. McFall	
3.	C. F. Bentley, 9252 - 116th Street, Edmonton.	Dr. C. F. Bentley
4.	Lethbridge Junior College	Mr. A. J. Watson, B.A.
5.	Springvale Hutterian Brethren, Rockyford, Alberta.	Mr. H.D. Mann, M.A., LL.B, Q.C.
6.	Committee for Writing on Stone - Local 1428 of the F.U.A. - Lucky Strike, Alberta.	Mr. E. L. Brownlee
* 7.	Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L., Calgary.	
8.	Lethbridge School Division No. 7	Mr. R.M. Glover
9.	Canadian Legion, Branch # 4, Lethbridge, Army, Navy and Air Force Veterans' Club, Lethbridge. Canadian Legion, New Dayton Branch.	Mr. Arthur Beaumont, Q.C.
10.	Hutterian Brethren of Winnifred, P.O. Box 77, Winnifred, Alberta.	Rev. John S. Hofer
11.	County of Warner # 5, Municipal District of Cardston # 6.	Mr. J.A. Livingstone, Q.C.
*12.	Nanton Economic and Industrial Committee.	
13.	Lethbridge Chamber of Commerce	Mr. D.S. O'Connell
14.	Ready Made F.U.A. Local No. 1418, Lethbridge.	Mr. G.A. Templeton
15.	Wilson Local No. 1437 F.U.A. Lethbridge	Mr. Hugh O'Neill
16.	The Warner Chamber of Commerce	Mr. G. R. McKay

ORDER
RECEIVED

BRIEFS SUBMITTED
BY

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 17. District No. 14, F.U.A., Bow Island | Mr. Wayne Anderson |
| 18. The Hutterian Brethren Living in
the Province of Alberta. | Mr. W.P. Davidson,
B.A., LL.B |
| 19. The Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.,
Nanton.
Nanton Branch No. 80,
Town of Nanton and Nanton Booster Club | Mr. Pat Worthington |
| 20. The Warner Local F.U.A. No. 1425, Warner | Mr. Irvine Doenz |
| 21. New Dayton Branch F.U.A. | Mr. F.M. Pritchard,
B.A., LL.B |
| 22. Glenn Stanford, Stavely | Mr. Glenn Stanford |
| * 23. E. C. Crookes, Airways P.O. | |
| 24. Canadian Legion, Robertson Branch
No. 17, Medicine Hat, Alberta. | Mr. J.S. Davies,
B.A., LL.B |
| 25. R. A. Kimmitt, B. ED., M. ED.,
Lethbridge, Alberta. | Mr. R. A. Kimmitt,
B. ED., M.ED. |
| * 26. Foothills Little Bow Municipal
Association.
Counties of Vulcan and Warner etc. | |
| 27. D. R. Gundlock, M.P., Lethbridge | Mr. D. R. Gundlock,
M.P. |
| * 28. Mrs. Dorothy P. Watson, Kathryn, Alberta. | |
| 29. Rockyford Local F.U.A. No. 1034 | Mr. Howard Roppel |
| * 30. Baltzar Schmalz, Beiseker, Alberta. | |
| 31. Irricana District Chamber of
Commerce, Irricana | Mr. Howard Knight |
| * 32. Mount Royal College, Calgary. | |
| 33. Municipal District of Rocky View No. 44,
Calgary. | Mr. George Boack |
| 34. Canadian Legion B.E.S.L.,
High River and District Branch No. 71. | Mr. Pat Worthington |
| * 35. J. Ward Dick, 9-1006 - 12th Avenue, S.W.,
Calgary, Alberta. | |

ORDER
RECEIVED

BRIEFS SUBMITTED
BY

- | | | |
|-------|--|--|
| 36. | Paul Lloyd - 10050-90th Avenue,
Edmonton | Mr. Paul Lloyd |
| * 37. | W.S. Backman, Westlock | |
| * 38. | Camrose Chamber of Commerce | |
| * 39. | Municipal District of Wheatland # 40,
Strathmore, Alberta. | |
| * 40. | Jerome Stromsnoe, Etzikom, Alberta | |
| 41. | Otto Hoelscher, Rockyford, Alberta | Mr. Otto Hoelscher
(oral brief) |
| * 42. | Westlock and District Chamber
of Commerce, Westlock, Alberta. | |
| * 43. | Kiwanis Club of Nanton | |
| * 44. | Reinhold Thur, Cardston, Alberta | |
| 45. | Hutterian Brethren (eight colonies) | Mr. P.G. Davies, Q.C. |
| * 46. | Bashaw District Chamber of Commerce | |
| * 47. | Vermilion Board of Trade | |
| * 48. | His Worship, Mayor Veiner,
Medicine Hat, Alberta. | |
| 49. | Farmers' Union of Alberta | Mr. Platt |
| 50. | Johnstone Bigg, M.P.,
Athabasca, Alberta. | Mr. Johnstone Bigg, M.P.
(oral brief) |
| * 51. | R. C. Black, Medicine Hat | |
| * 52. | B.C. Tanner, CA. SM., Edmonton | |
| * 53. | Municipal District of Kneehill No. 48
Three Hills, Alberta. | |
| * 54. | Cluny Board of Trade | |
| * 55. | R.R. Davis, High River, Alberta. | |
| * 56. | Dr. Lorne Mitchell, Calgary,
E.C. Collier Esq., LL.B | |
| * 57. | The Wainwright and District Chamber
of Commerce and Agriculture,
John H. MacKenzie, Esq., Barrister. | |

APPENDIX "G"

- BIBLIOGRAPHY -

BOOKS

1. The Hutterian Brethren, 1528-1931 - By John Horsch,
Published by the Mennonite Historical Society,
Goshen College, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.
2. The Hutterites: A Study in Social Cohesion -
By Deet Lee Emerson,
Times and News Publishing Company, 1939, Gettysburg, U.S.A.
3. Confession of Faith - By Peter Rideman,
Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., England.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

4. The Hutterites and Saskatchewan,
The Canadian Mental Health Association - Saskatchewan Division.
5. The Hutterite Mental Health Study - By J.W. Eaton, R.J. Weil
and Bert Kaplan,
Mennonite Quarterly Review, January, 1951.
6. Controlled Acculturation: A Survival Technique of the
Hutterites - By Joseph W. Eaton.
American Sociological Review, June, 1952.
7. Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
United Nations, Office of Public Information.
8. Report to the Honourable the Legislative Assembly of
Manitoba of the Special Select Committee Appointed to
Obtain Information Regarding Colonies or Societies of
Hutterites or Hutterian Brethren and to Report and
Make Recommendations Upon Same - 1947.
9. Beware of Manitoba's "Cold War".
The Community Welfare Association of Cartier and Portage
Municipalities.
10. The Hutterian Brethren and Their Beliefs - By Peter Hofer.
The Hutterian Brethren of Manitoba, R.R. 1, Starbuck, Manitoba.
11. Report of the Legislative Committee Regarding the Land Sales
Prohibition Act, 1944, as amended.
(Ivan Casey Report - 1947).

[illegible]

Printed
in USA

CA2ALZ3-59 R23

Author

Alberta. Hutterite Investigation
Committee

Title

CA2ALZ3-59 R23

C.1



LEGISLATURE LIBRARY

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

